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Subject: ROMANCZUK Olga of 5 Square Perword, Paris 20, France;
Her trip to Moscow and Leningrad in Nov / Dec 1964 as exchange student.

Source : Dr M

Date : 26 Feb 1965

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

1. Subject is French of Ukrainian descent, female, single, aged 23, her parents emigrated to France in 1930's from Western Ukraine and worked here as laborers. Subject studies Slavistics or rather Russian and Ukrainian and the School of Eastern Languages in Paris and works now on her Master - thesis about Gogol and Ukraine (she might change it into Gogol and Kulish as recommended by Prof GUDZIY of Moscow).

2. On 11 Nov 1964 Subject left with a group of French exchange students by train for Moscow where she stayed for 2 weeks and then went to Leningrad for about same period of time. Subject came back from Leningrad to Paris on 17 Dec 1964. Prior to her departure Subject was given by our Source some general instructions and books to be transported to the Soviet Union. She was also supposed to make a trip to Kiev on her own but was prevented in doing so by ^{the} French supervisor of the group. The supervisor intervened directly at the French Embassy against Subject's trip to Kiev after she made first steps to obtain a permission to go there.

3. The customs control was very superficial, they checked only on money; all books Subject got with her to Moscow. Together with other French students Subject was accommodated at Yaroslavska Gostinnitsa sharing a room with another French student. Beside French students Gostinnitsa had also some ^{Soviet} travellers or tenants but the French were in majority. A few days after Subject's arrival in Moscow she was visited at the Yaroslavska Gostinnitsa by her relative from the region of SLAVIANSK, Donbass, Ukr SSR, who could stay at Subject's room without any trouble for 2 or 3 days.

Daily schedule for French students was quite filled up all the time. From 10.00 to 13.00 hrs they had lectures on Russian language and literature, from 13.00 to 14.00 hrs lunch, from 14.00 to 18.00 hrs "joint program" with Soviet students, sightseeing, theater, etc.

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"Joint program" consisted in joint sessions with Soviet students mostly Russians. Subject met no Ukrainians among them.

4. Subject came in contact with Ukrainians through a French student who was there on a one-year scholarship at Moscow University. He invited Subject to the Dormitory of Moscow University and introduced her to two Ukrainians:

a/ SHCHERBUKHA, fnu, Ukrainian, of Drohobych, West Ukraine; acting secretary of Komsomol of the French Philological Department of Moscow University, living at Dom Studenta MGU, Moscow W (Russian B), aged 25-28. Shcherbukha told Subject that he had served with the army near Moscow and then decided to remain in Moscow to continue his studies. Asked if there were many Ukrainians like him, he replied that there probably were a great many but they did not know about each other. He added that "Ukrainians are being spread all over the North when serving with the army in order to prevent them from creating 'local groups'" (zemlatski grupy). He was quite friendly, asked many questions, but in his own expressions was quite vague and non-committal. He asked Subject about her parents, studies in France, standard of living, why did she want to meet Ukrainians and "warned" her that she should not try to win them for "capitalist world".

b/ SHOVKUN, fnu, Ukrainian of Donbass, living at the Dormitory of MGU, Moscow; he assisted SHCHERBUKHA in their first talk with Subject and asked similar questions as Shcherbukha. He wanted also to know why Subject wanted to see particularly Ukrainians. Both seemed to be not particularly interested in Ukrainian affairs, they knew Ukrainian young poets and writers only by name.

5. SHCHERBUKHA and SHOVKUN introduced Subject to other Ukrainians at the MGU. Thus she met

YULKO Georgi of Moscow W (Russian B)- 234, Dom Studenta MGU, Zona W, komn. 649; aged 30-35, of DNEPROPETROVSK

Ukrainian student and assistant lecturer of Ukrainian at GUM.

YULKO was very much interested in studies in France, particularly those of Slavistics. He showed also keen interest in Ukrainian life abroad and

books and other publications, etc. He agreed to be quite busy when told about Ukrainian spoken among lecturers at a certain university.

LEMO knew well about young Ukrainian poets and writers, he likes them and used to recite. According to LEMO they (young poets and writers) have tremendous success among young people and their books are being sold out not only in Ukraine but also in Moscow. He also mentioned something to the effect that young poets and writers in Ukraine had at the present some difficulties with publishing and that in Moscow one could often hear more about Ukrainian affairs than in Kiev. He did not want, however, to elaborate on that. LEMO asked subject to write him.

Subject met LEMO several times and she gave him Suchasna literatura by Koselivets, Shevchenko in French, and another Ukrainian book on literature also or 9 French books by Gorky, Mauriac and others. The book by Koselivets subject has to get back from Prof GUDZIK of Moscow who was given it first but when LEMO heard about the book he insisted on having it too. Prof GUDZIK did not mind it giving back as he had read it in the meantime.

d. In SHABEDINA'S suggestion subject phoned Prof GUDZIK and arranged for a visit ^{at} his office. Prof GUDZIK received her very friendly. She talked about Slovians in France and Prof knew practically all French Slovians many of whom he had met personally or read their books. He asked to convey to Prof GUDZIK and particularly to Slovians in Paris to send an invitation for him to come to Paris not only to his address but also to the Ministry in Moscow. He would like very much to visit France. He was very interested in Ukrainian life abroad, listened to what he was told about Ukrainian scholarly life, publications, Shevchenko celebrations and that did not cost out.

e. She asked subject about her own studies and suggested that she better changed her the in "Ukraine and Ukraine" into "Ukraine and Russia".

Prof GUDZIK is also Galkinovich is a known literature historian, full member of the Academy of Sciences, since 1922 Professor at Moscow University, specializing in Ukrainian literature. His address in Moscow: Moskva, ul. Granovskogo 4, ap.10.

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/ N.B. According to Prof George LUCIANI , Prof GUDZIY has been officially invited to France./

7. While in Moscoo Subject visited also several libraries among them the one at the University, and Public Library im. Lenina. She was looking for emigre-Ucrainiana and found only Onomastics by Rudnytskyi and some similar stuff.

Subject saw only some old works by Hrushevskyi and Efremov.

8. After overcoming some difficulties Subject and some of her French colleagues were allowed to make a trip to ZAGORSK. In the church (it was a week-day) there were only women. Subject saw in their hands quite a few handwritten prayer-books. One elderly woman asked Subject for a prayer book. She also told Subject that many pilgrims were coming all the time and local people had to accommodate them among themselves.

9. After two weeks Subject went with her group to Leningrad. There she found a Norwegian student by the name of Alfred GRANNES whose fiancée studied in Paris, France. He lives in the Student Dormitory, Leningrad, W (Russian B)- 151, ul. Shevchenko 25, Korp. 2. Subject knew Grannes' fiancée in Paris.

GRANNES introduced Subject to a Ukrainian student -

BOICHUK, Vasil of Leningrad W - 151,

ul. Shevchenko 25, Korp. 2.

They are friends and in Subject's opinion Grannes and his fiancée could always help in contacting BOICHUK.

BOICHUK stems from STRYI, West Ukraine; he served with the army in Russian SFSR and afterwards went to Leningrad to study. Aged 25-28.

Subject met him in his room in the Dormitory and he was mainly interested in Slavic studies in France. He was very reluctant to comment on anything.

After they left his room he gave Subject a small piece of paper on which he had written: "We cannot talk about everything here".

Subject had however no other opportunity to talk to him afterwards.

She could only leave him French books

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and left with her some French books to be sent to Alfred for YUKO and
BOICHIK (both asked for these books). They are :
Simone de Beauvoir - "Mémoires d'une jeune fille",
Baudelaire - "Les Fleurs de mal",
A. Huxley - "Le meilleur des mondes".

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